The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,852.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DREWITZ—February 21th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain N. Drewitz, Commander Steamer *Tapter*, of a son.

HURST—February 24th, at Pandora, the wife of William A. Hurst, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUMPER—RUTLEDGE—At Saint Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Spring, harles Dumper, Inspector of Bombay City Police, to Miss Maria Rutledge, daughter of Mr. R. Rutledge, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.

DEATHS.

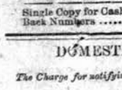
FRAMJEE SHAPOORJEE—February 23rd, at his residence, K-badavie Road, Framjee Shapoorjee Luskarria, Esq., Agent to His Highness the Rajah of Indore, by tevanus, aged 33 years, deeply regretted by his relatives and a large circle of friends.

BARNSLEY—February 19th, at Mahableshwur, the Rev. J. W. Bardsley, B. A., Church Missionary Society.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



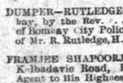
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
" Kurrachee	"	" Bushire	"
" Guadur	"	" Lingah	"
" Muscut	"	" Bunder Abbas	"
" Bunder Abbas	"	" Muscut	"
" Lingah	"	" Guadur	"
" Bushire	"	" Kurrachee	"
Arrive Bussorah	"	Arrive Bombay	"

The Steam ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 9 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning: this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	16
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	18	" Cocanada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	"
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	"
" Galle	"	" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	"	" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Cocanada	29	" Cannanore	31
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150, H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land as Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

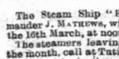
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 24th February 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," (1,645 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st March at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on 28th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board, after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in all March)

THE CLIPPER Ship "DILHARREE," 1,393 tons register, W. H. Bissett, Commander, classed Al. 16 years at Lloyds This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Agents of Ship "Dilharree."

Bombay, 18th February, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement with H. M's Government to sail on 5th March 1868.

MESSRS GREEN'S FAVORITE passenger Ship "WINDSOR CASTLE." W. Broughton Price, Commander. For Freight or passage apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents Capt. Pryce.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A 1 Ship "DULEEP SING," 1,198 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Duleep Sing*.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To Sail about the end of the Month.

THE A 1 Ship "QUORN," Captain E. Rice, 1228 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents, Ship *Quorn*.

Bombay, 22nd February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February.
HYDRABAD " " 25th March.
DHARWAR " " 25th "

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ORWELL," arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS as once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Orwell*.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Fleur de Lis."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus*.

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Sunsford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about the 20th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers,

First Class.....£ 54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRASSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
½	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suits.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commision Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

In the Matter of Act X. of 1866 and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of two annas in the rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to contributories who have not paid their calls, will be payable on and after 25th Instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following SHARES in the Company on which the 3rd Call and interest have not been paid are hereby absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

Nos. 384, 429, 908, 1443, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th February, 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMONS PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.

And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

23, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868,

NOTICES.

LOST,—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, between Messrs. Bennett's Auction Rooms, Forbes Street, and the London Hotel, a heavy GOLD RING, with large Diamond set in four pieces of black enamels A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to the finder on returning it to Mr. P. Horwitz, at the London Hotel.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that those Shareholders who do not apply for the 1st and 2nd distributions of assets now payable on the Shares in this Company in their names by the 29th instant, will not be paid the said or any further distributions until the final distribution of the assets of the Company is made.

By order of the Liquidators,
LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. — HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 1 of 1867.

Soomarkhan Mahomed and Company .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac" now lying in Bombay Harbour.....*Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Order for sale of moveable property issued on the 16th day of January last in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendant.

The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac" with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, &c.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant, in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Sandstone or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 30th April 1868.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 3rd day of March addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo St., 17th February, 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
" Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
" for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Sashes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS. Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE "
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-Dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
" Brooches.
" Earrings.
" Buckles.
" Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
" Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c.,&c.
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Solo Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price—In Boxdoy, Rs. 10. To Outstations, Rs. 10½ Cost-

London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—CRESSON & WOODHALL, and *Dufter Ashkara* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Moolтан—DARBHOY MUNCKJEE.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)

The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . . He goes fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cot-on plant to the bale in the Manchester mar ket. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calico, the manufacture of sugar paper, oil and oil-gas, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, buildings, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of the East, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. . . . Mr Cola's view of the future of oriental commerce is sound. . . . The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.

(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)

There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East, Nowhere have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so short a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures, towards the end of the book have been added forms of lease of ground for building factories, forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimate, for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management. . . . It is believed and earnestly hoped that the remarks on the facilities and advantages of introducing improved machinery in some of the manufactures for articles of daily and extensive consumption as set forth in the work under notice will not be lost upon our wealthy countrymen.

(From the Native Opinion, January 19., 1868.)

The object of this book we are told is to point out how to develope productive industry in India, and although as the book blank, the design appears too ambitious for mere paper demonstrations, yet as we go through the body of the work, we feel ourselves under safe guidance . . . The book also contains much valuable information on coal mines in India, Iron foundries and workshops, Timber and Corn Mills and on Agricultural machinery. . . . Our system of education talks learnedly of awakening and "an intellectual vital soul in the nation;" but we may well question the utility and value of the so-called awakening when we find it taking no cognisance whatever of the development of the material resources of the country. . . . The book is written in a neat, business-like style, and is entirely free from attempts at essay writing.

(From the Bombay Builder, Feb. 1868.)

This work brings within the compass of a single volume much information on a variety of subjects connected with reproductive commercial industry. . . . The work abounds with illustrations very creditably executed. . . . Cotton statistics are considered, plans and estimates of the various factories are given, and the state of the trade both in England and India are discussed . . . If any man can be found who should do for agriculture what Mr. Cola has endeavoured to do for manure, he would deserve well of the people of India. . . . Passing, however, to the immediate object of Mr. Cola's book, we offer the author our hearty congratulations on what he has achieved. His has been a work of vast labour; to obtain, compile, arrange, and set forth the various manufacturing processes described in the book, has been by no means an easy task, and remembering that the author, the chief portion of whose life has been spent in India, he has succeeded very admirably in his undertaking. As a preliminary work of reference for those who may desire to establish steam factories in India for the purpose of manufacture, the book will be found a useful guide.

(From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov., 1867.)

Mr. Cola, in all cases has adopted his plans of mills and factories to the peculiar requirements of the country, and has based his estimates in many instances upon actual invoices, whilst in others his information comes from the manufacturing districts. . . . But what he does profess to do, and what he really does in a most efficient manner, is to give capitalists, commercial men, and manufacturers an excellent industrial guide book, applicable not only to India and the East, but to other countries. The general reader, too, will fine much to interest him in the introductory chapter by which each section is preceded. . . . In short Mr Cola has taken every pains to make his book as useful as possible. . . . We hope his book will be as successful in developing the productive industry of India as he has been in showing how it may be accomplished.

CRESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

WANTED a situation by a EUROPEAN YOUNG WOMAN TO ACCOMPANY A LADY proceeding to England. She has no objection to taking charge of Children—good reference as to her character can be given. Apply to "C." at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2ND MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from Office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, beg to state that they are supplied with Stationery exclusively from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the superior quality of whose manufactures is well known. The rates of charge are as low as possible for goods of the quality, and may fairly challenge comparison with those of any other house in the Presidency.

The following are imported in frequent consignments to ensure freshness, and besides these, others of less thickness and glaze, at lower rates. A fresh supply has just been received.

PAPERS.

The sizes of Papers are of the Folded Sheet, of Large, Post 8vo., 8¼ by 6½ inches; of Medium 8vo, 8 by 5 inches; of Post 8vo., 7 by 4½ inches; of Albert 6½ by 3¾ inches of Queen's 5⅞ by 3⅜ inches.

IN PACKETS CONTAINING FIVE QUIRES EACH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Improved Superfine Satin Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, Post 8vo.....per packet.	2 0	2 4
Ditto ditto Albert's..... do. ...	1 14	2 0
Ditto ditto Queen's..... do. ...	1 12	1 14
Extra Thick Burnish Vellum Cream Laid Note, Post 8vo.....per packet	1 12	2 0
Ditto ditto Albert's..... do. ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Queen's..... do. ...	1 6	1 8
Improved Extra Super Double Thick Blue Laid Note, Post 8vo.....per packet.	2 8	2 12
Ditto ditto Albert's..... do. ...	2 6	2 8
Ditto ditto Queen's..... do. ...	2 4	2 6
Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Highly Glazed; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Medium 8vo.....per packet.	1 8	1 12
Post 8vo.....do. ...	1 6	1 8
Albert's..... do. ...	1 4	1 6

THIN PAPER.

(For Overland or Inland Postage.)

Extra Super, Blue Laid and Blue Wove, Extra Super Cream Laid and Cream Wove:—		
Large Post 8vo.....per packet.	1 6	1 8
Post 8vo ..... do.	1 2	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Large Post 8vo..... do.	1 8	1 12
Post 8vo..... do.	1 6	1 8
MOURNING NOTE.		
Improved Superfine Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border		
Post 8vo .....per packet.	2 6	2 8
Albert's..... do. ...	1 14	2 0
Queen's..... do. ...	1 12	1 14
THIN MOURNING NOTE.		
Extra Super Cream Laid, of any Border:—		
Large Post 8vo.....per packet.	2 0	2 4
Post 8vo ..... do. ...	1 6	1 8
ENVELOPES.		

The sizes of Envelopes to take Paper folded in three are:—

For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo.....No.	8½
" Post 8vo ..... "	4¼
" Albert's ..... "	2⅝
" Queen's ..... "	1⅞

To take paper folded in four Crossways:—

For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo.....Nos.	4½ & 5
" Post 8vo ..... "	2¼ & 3½
" Albert's and Queen's..... "	1⅞

To take paper folded in four, Lengthways:—

For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo.....No.	12
" Post 8vo and Albert's..... "	11
" Queen's..... "	10

ENVELOPES, IN BOXES OF 100 EACH,

	Cash Credit Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Improved Saper Satin, Double Thick Cream Laid, Extra Glazed per box, No. 4½.....	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto " 3½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto " 2⅝	1 2	1 4
Ditto dit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Market opened with a considerable demand for Elphinstones which rose from 535 to 555; New do. from 65 to 70; United Victorias declined from 995 to 960 per share. New Bank of Bombay close at 2½ premium. Port Cannings rose from 270 to 280. Market closes steady. Good inquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Sub scribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,850 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	60 per share
1,000,000	100	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	2½ pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	106½ per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
3,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted' Paris	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	Nominal.
900,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	No quot. 17
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	184 p. 63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	129 to 1 75 p.s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	8g p. s
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	68 [nl.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,250 per shr
240,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	600 per share
1,200,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,325 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Vingas Patent ship & Foundry Co.	12 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	160 per share

FINANCIA ASSOCIATIONS

1,000,000	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	68½ p. sha

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	7,500	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,040,000	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	555 per share.
1,800,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Freere Land Co.	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Fort Canning	280 per share
2,100,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	950 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10½d to 1 15 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 10¼d. to 1s 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do,	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis
China	60 days' sight	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities			6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills			8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1833-34		94
,, ,, ,,	1842-43		
,, ,, ,,	1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1858-57		108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55		109
Five and a half per cent.			113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan			111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	2½
Ounces	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	10-8

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 22nd February 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs	38,41,856
Genl. Treasury Balance	,,	40,60,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	178,38,245
Deposits at Branches	,,	9,05,750
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	17,275
	Rs.	266,03,106

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on deposit of Government Securities and Bullion	Rs.	1,93,654
Credit Accounts at Do. on do.	,,	26,83,398
Bills Discounted	,,	13,04,662
Stamps	,,	2,464
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	15,54,361
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	172,10,975
Do. do. at Branches	,,	36,58,594
	Rs.	266,03,106

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		175 to 180
Akote			
Khandeish			170 to 175
Barsee			
Dhollera			205 to 207
Bhowanigur			
Broach			212 to 215
Veeravul			165 to 170
Vingorla			195 to 200
Campta			195 to 200
Dharwar Sawginned			205 to 207
Oomrawuttee	New		228 to 230
Akote			
Broach			230 to 235
Dholler			225 to 228
Bhowanigur			
Ready Sales		1,175	Candies
For delivery		250	,,
Market quiet.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 24.

Mant, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, on leave from Surat.
Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty from Poona.
Warden, Captain 16th Regiment Light Infantry, on medical certificate from Meera Meer.
Bushman, Lieutenant 7th Hussars, on duty from Sealkote.

DEPARTURE.—FEB. 24.

Lockie, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry on leave to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH FEB.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5 0 £3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0
,, Liverpool		
By Overland Route		
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
,, Mauritius	No business	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 23	Mula (s)	Child	Suez, Feb. 5.
	Martaban	Fyfe	Glasgow, Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 23	Atit Rhaman	Nacoda	Arabian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Leire*, Captain Gartre, bound to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.
Ship *Victoria*, Captain Mayor, bound to Rangoon.
Steamer *Martolina*, Captain Sharp, bound to Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE two next Overland Mails, per P. & O., Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—
Saturday, 29th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M.
After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the last hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail bags will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is refixed, to within 10 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after pocket letters, 1 P.M.
For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.
For Post on the S. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet-letters 8 A.M.
Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 3 P.M.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	For 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 50	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 200	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 300	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 Tons, I. H. F., Commander R. TAUSTEN, on MONDAY, the 2nd March at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for COCHIN, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry and Cochin.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, just arrived by Ship *Logouhanwa*, BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, FAINT OIL. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

THE double-barrelled Sporting RIFLE MATCH, which was postponed on Wednesday last, will be shot for on FRIDAY MORNING, the 28th, at 6 A.M.—"All comers."

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. REID, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TAKEN by mistake from the Cloak Room of the Byculla Club on the night of the Ball, a WHITE CASHMERE BURNOUS, with Indian Border. The Owner will feel obliged by its being returned to the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, in exchange for a White Shawl left in place of it. 24th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONTROSE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Montrose*.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD INSTALMENT OF RETURNED CAPITAL of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES TEN per SHARE, will be available for distribution to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Liquidator, No. 6, Old Court House Street, on and after MONDAY the 24th instant.

The production of the Share Certificates for this Instalment is not necessary.

A considerable portion of the First and Second Returns of Rs. 50 and 30 respectively being unclaimed, Shareholders are requested to make early application for the same with a view to the speedy closing of the liquidation.

J. J. COGSWELL, Liquidator.

Calcutta, 17th February, 1868.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

સુંબઈ રાએલ ધ સપનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

मुंबई रायल स्पीनींग यड वीवींगा कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the arrears of Calls will not be paid within 14 days from the date hereof, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. WADIA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Co.'s Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

FREE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FREE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March at 3 P.M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association of the Company as follows:—

Clause 9th.—To substitute the word "six" for the word "twelve" in the third line thereof.

Clause 14th.—To strike out the whole of the words at present forming this Clause, and to substitute in lieu thereof the following words:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

Clause 16th.—To cancel this Clause, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"If at any time it shall appear desirable that the Company be dissolved it shall be wound up voluntarily, or in such other manner as the shareholders in General Meeting may determine."

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, in Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, for the purpose of submitting the following Special Resolutions for consideration:—

1. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words "by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay," and by inserting "by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on."

2. That all proceedings which have been taken on the part of the Company in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Calcutta in the suit instituted in the said Court, entitled the Calcutta Press Company *versus* Soonar Jaffer, being suit No. 567 of 1867, be confirmed, and the said suit be continued or compromised as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor to the Company.

25th February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing MR. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to MR. M. R. DE QUADROS as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent to MR. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Trustees.

MUNICIPALITY, CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BROKEN STONES for repairing roads during this year, 1868.

Six thousand Brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole six thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at any one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

No.	Place of Delivery.	Quantity required.
1	Bazar Gate and Fort Police Court	600 Brass.
2	Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	2,500 ,,
3	Mahim Station Road	100 ,,
4	Clare Road	200 ,,
5	Cammatteepoora Foras Road	1,900 ,,
6	Grant Road	300 ,,
7	Cowasjee Patell Road	100 ,,
8	Middle Colaba Road	100 ,,
9	Nayegaum	200 ,,

Tenders are to be made only in printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 6th day of March next, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKIN, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 24th February 1868.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby, at the request of the Chairman of the said Justices, give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, No. 10 dated 27th January 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of introducing a Bill to amend Section 39 of the Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, so as to render all Carts and Hackeries using the City Roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to the Wheel Tax, and on the subject of the increase of the Tax on Labour Carts.

2. A letter from Captain Baker, R. E., Secretary to Government, No. 222 dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Memorial from the Justices to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying to be relieved from bearing any expense on account of the construction of the Overbridges.

3. A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 205 dated 25th January 1868, sanctioning the Loan to be raised on the Security of House Rate.

4. A letter from Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 20th January 1868, on the subject of the Municipal Assignment for Primary Education in the City of Bombay.

5. A letter from the Solicitors to the Justices of the Peace, dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of a case submitted by them to Mr. White, and of his opinion thereon, as to the power of Justices to entrust to a Finance Committee the powers of sanction contemplated by Section 7 of the Finance Committee's Report.

6. A letter from Crustnajee Rugoonathjee Patell and others, dated 22nd January 1868, enclosing correspondence complaining of the non-supply of Vehar Water to Ghorupdavie Village.

7. A letter from Captain Hancock, No. 3 dated 11th February 1868, submitting to the Worshipful Bench the Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the question of the salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer for 1868.

8. Two Extracts from the proceedings of the Municipal Finance Committee on the 25th January and on the 11th February 1868, forwarded by the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee to the Clerk of the Peace for Circulation to the Justices.

9. A Statement of Collections Rates, Taxes, Fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868.

10. A Statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grants for 1868.

11. The following Contracts notified by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 32 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—

1. Contract for Nowrojee Hill New Road.
2. Contract for Fort Market.
3. Contract for Foras Roads.
4. Contract for Motly Bay Latrine.
5. Two Contracts for Stores.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, Bombay, Town Hall, 19th February 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 29th inst., and on MONDAY the 2nd of March.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY IN AID OF THE ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND, ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT FRAMJEE HALL, BREACH CANDY, which has been kindly placed at the Society's disposal for the occasion.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

No. 1.—GLEE	Awake Æolion / Lyre	*J. Danby.*
No. 2.—DUET	Ah Perdona al primo affetto	*Mozart.*
No. 3.—SONG	Air de Galashee	*Verdi*
No. 4.—SOLO, FLUTE	Fantaisie Brilliante	*T. Boehm.*
No. 5.—CHORUS WITH SOLO / SOLO PIANO FORTE	Daughter of Error / Rondo Capricioso	*Sir H. R. Bishop.* / *Mendelssohn.*
No. 6.—SACRED SONG	Nazareth	*Gounod.*
No. 8.—CHORUS from the "May Queen."	Wake with a Smile / O Month of May.	*W. S. Bennett*

PART II.

No. 1.—PART SONG	Awake the Starry Midnight Hour.	*Mendelssohn.*
No. 2.—SOLO, PIANO FORTE	"Robert toi que j'aime" / "Gimse Alfin il momento." "Deh Vieni non tardar"	*Prudent.* / *Mozart.*
No. 3.—RECIT, & AIR	"Orpheus with his Lute"	*Macfarren.*
No. 4.—GLEE	My mother bids me bind my Hair.	*Haydn.*
No. 5.—SONG	"Integer Vitæ" / if doughty deeds my Lady please.	*F. Flemming.* / *A. S. Sullivan.*
No. 6.—QUARTET	With a Laugh as we go Round	*W. S. Bennett*
No. 7.—SONG		
No. 8.—CHORUS & SOLO from the "May Queen"		

Tickets may be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Rampart Row,—Single Rs. 7; double, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 12 each.

ART EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY the EXHIBITION will be OPEN from 7 A.M. to 12 A.M.—Admission to Season Ticket-holders, and by payment of Rs. 5 at the door.

From 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. for Native Ladies.—Admissions Rs. 2: Children half price.

Season Ticket-holders accompanying Native Ladies will be admitted.

J. GRIFFITHS, Honorary Secretary to the Art Exhibition Committee.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

THE ART EXHIBITION

WILL remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P.M.—Admission by season tickets only.

TUESDAY 25TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.

From 3 P.M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Rs. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.

WEDNESDAY 26TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

From 3 to 7 P.M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.

THURSDAY 27TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3 P.M. to Sunset. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

FRIDAY 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.

J. GRIFFITHS, Honorary Secretary.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A.; C.S.
GERALD NORTON, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of MR. and MRS. DUBOIS and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

IT is becoming a grave question with us, what we are to do with our insolvents. We have shiploads of virtuous European rogues, respectable Christian thieves, and fashionable swindling debtors. What are we to do with them? How are we to get rid of them? Society in Bombay appears to be paralysed. Whilst the few honest men in the place veil their faces for very shame at the wrong-doings of their neighbours, dozens of unconvicted felons and blacklegs flaunt the proceeds of their infamy before the public eye. It is useless to mince words. A spade has been called an implement of agriculture until we are sick of hearing the phrase. Each robber of the people's money imagines that nobody will gibbet him publicly by name as a wrong-doer. That is the misfortune. The island of Bombay is overrun by fraudulent, dishonourable, scampish debtors, to whom a vast deal too much margin has been allowed. It is high time that the curtain should be drawn aside and that fraudulent gentlemen should be thrust neck and crop into the pillory and exposed to public execration. If we were to hold up a truth-reflecting mirror, many fair ladies residing on Malabar Hill and elsewhere would probably be surprised to find their husbands' names staring them in the face. To give money away in charity is no doubt a graceful act; but to give away a creditor's rupees, without his knowledge or consent is simply to rob him. It is customary in polite Bombay circles to speak in tones of virtuous horror regarding native dishonesty; but not a syllable is uttered with reference to the gentlemanly frauds of honourable Europeans! The whole place reeks again with commercial immorality. Whilst you would place in the criminal dock a loafer who picked your pocket of a ten-rupee note, you shake hands with a Christian gentleman who has plundered shareholders or diddled creditors to the extent of lacs upon lacs. To say that these men, these jackals of society, these foul vultures in peacocks' plumes, ought to be shown out of the bungalow of every honest man, would be to act kindly towards them. A sea trip at the Government expense in the direction of the Andaman Islands would probably, after their riotous living, do their livers some good. At this moment there are "gentlemen" by the dozen in Bombay, (driving fine horses, living in expensive bungalows, drinking good wines,) who ought to be on the treadmill. We will not select words to gild our sentences. Because a man wears a well cut coat and has a gentlemanly bearing he is not (if he commit fraud) one whit better than the lowest pickpocket. *It is fraud to owe money to a creditor; to possess money; and to withhold that money from the creditor.* The just Judge who called a certain transaction a "do," and who subsequently countenanced it, might perhaps be able to prove from legal precedents that black is white, and that dark green is a delicate pink. But we, for one, will not believe him. Whence come the rupees which insolvents and others shower so plentifully into the pockets of lawyers? These gentlemen do not hire themselves out to do dirty work for nothing. Whence come the pounds sterling for first-class passages backwards and forwards in P. and O. steamers? Whence comes the money for *burra khanas*, troops of servants, and all the thousand and one expenses of fashionable Anglo-Indian life! Rupees do not grow in compounds; a man's friends do not bleed freely when he is really hard-up. SECRETED ASSETS can, of course, have nothing to do with the unfailing supply of ready cash! Honest as the day is every insolvent who pays a decimal! every one who pays six pies! every suspended merchant who pays one anna!

How do these honest gentlemen begin business again so promptly? Unless they have lied, they are beggars. They say that they have given up everything: have they, or have they not? We do not wish to speak with undue harshness, but it is abundantly evident that creditors have been defrauded. If honest men and honest women in Bombay choose to associate with fraudulent people, on their own shoulders be the responsibility. It is a black scandal to European society in Bombay that things should be as they are. The lily of a blameless life is trodden under foot with scorn, whilst the brilliant poppy of wrong-doing flaunts its scarlet everywhere. Are these things to continue, or are they to cease? The very name of Bombay stinks in the nostrils of the civilized world. In Great Britain at this moment every man from Bombay is looked at with suspicion. We urge upon all dishonest persons in the island to look to this; and we urge all honest ones to exhibit freely their loathing for gentlemanly fraud, and to call a thief a thief, whether he smiles from a carriage or scowls in a gaol!

WE were asked the other day if we could not praise anything or anybody in Bombay? Yes, we can. We can praise the man who lives a pure, upright, manly life; the man who is not ashamed to own that poverty at home caused him to come out to India; the man who prefers to wear a threadbare paid-for coat rather than the most fashionable garment belonging to his tailor. We can praise the man who is not ashamed to own that he wants to save as much honest money as he can, so that he can go back to Great Britain to marry the girl who loves him and waits for him, but who would rather see him dead than dishonest. We can praise the man who is willing to forego the luxury of being considered a Bombay swell, in order that his widowed old mother may receive regular and liberal remittances. We can praise the man who remembers the value of a sovereign at home, and who will not waste ten rupees in folly; the man who offers beer and a welcome to his guests in preference to champagne and two fingers; the man who hates vice and loves virtue. There are some people and some things that we can praise, and we shall always be glad to praise them. We regret that their number should not be larger.

When, by being economical helpmates to their husbands, ladies in Bombay cause expenditure to lessen, we shall be most happy to praise them. For the few who lead quiet, retired, domestic lives, our praise is ready now. It may be fashionable to drag silk (paid for, perhaps, by a struggling husband) along the floor, but we cannot think that it is wise. When young men with empty heads cease to be snobs, and learn to be modest sensible men, we shall be glad to praise them. Our praise is as freely at the service of all true men, as our scorn is at the service of all untrue men. The padré who does his duty reverently and to the best of his ability deserves and shall receive praise. The professional gentleman who addresses God as he would address a Judge on the Bench, and who exhibits the whites of his eyes at so much per month, is not, in our opinion, entitled to praise. Paid Bank and mercantile servants who do their duty conscientiously and unobtrusively merit and will receive praise; (clerks who call themselves bankers, and assistants who call themselves merchants, being omitted.) Insolvents who have become such through misfortune solely, and not through any misdoings or follies of their own, need not dread us: we shall always be glad to lend a helping hand and voice to any honest, down-fallen man. Scotchmen who are not hypocrites, and whose native assistants do not buy cotton on Sundays whilst the Sahibs are at Kirk, shall receive from us every atom of praise to which they are entitled. Gentlemen who refuse to win or lose large sums of money at cards shall be praised. Failed merchants, and others, who pay to their creditors every penny that they can, and who value character above everything, deserve and shall receive praise. We will even praise the *Times of India* when it speaks out boldly in a frank, manly, and non-sneaking manner.

It is known to us that some of our recent articles on insolvents, compromisers, suspended merchants, and other angels, have not been appreciated by men who are living upon other people's money. One gentleman who came to disgraceful grief some time ago, and who has not paid to his creditors anything that you could see even with the aid of a powerful microscope, has expressed the indignation with which our remarks have filled his righteous soul. This is satisfactory; and we are glad to think that our cap fitted one of the men for whom it was made. Others, with more discretion, keep silence; and gnash their teeth over iced simkin. When any of these men confess their iniquities and try to become honest members of society, we shall be very glad to give them some words of hearty encouragement. No man—not even a dishonest debtor—need despair of crawling out of the mud into which, under pressure of strong temptation, he has allowed himself to fall. Is it not *Claude Melnotte* who says: "There is a future for every man who has the virtue to repent, and the energy to atone?" Upright, straightforward, honest men, will always receive at our hands that praise which is their just due. We are glad to think that there are in Bombay some young and "getting-on-in-life" men, whose hands and characters are spotless. All honour to them for it! During recent years in Bombay great temptations have been placed in the way of most people, and fullest praise is due to those who have come out of the fire unscorched. Whatever misfortune may befall a man it is always competent to him to keep his personal character without flaw or stain. Full of vital significance both to fraudulent debtors and to honest workers are these words of Carlyle's: "Each one of us here, let the world go how it will, and he victorious or not victorious, has he not a Life of his own to lead? One Life; a little gleam of Time between two eternities; *no second chance to us for evermore!*"

Since the above words were written, we have been to the Regatta, and we are prepared to praise any lady who neither criticised unkindly nor abused sweetly, nor envied secretly, any other lady. Commendation of the first class is at the service of any wearer of a simple toilette who did not give very audible expression to sentiments like the following:—"Who *is* that lady bound round the waist with a metal band, for all the world like a full-pressed cotton bale? *Do* look at Miss So-and-so: isn't she flirting nicely? I wonder how Mr. Z. can afford to let his wife dress in that *extravagant* manner: he is only a what-do-you-call-it, is he?"—We shall be glad to praise any one who did not consider himself to be a member of "the Bombay upper ten," because he happened to find himself on board *The Queen* after numerous energetic attempts to obtain an invitation card. Praise is ready and waiting for any gentleman who did not swear; when, after being specially invited to the *tamasha*, a subscription list came round to him. We shall be delighted to praise any lady or gentleman who, before the appearance of the official reports, had the faintest idea of what sailing boat won any race. Commendation is ready for any male guest who did not say,—"I wish those ladies would "give over eating and drinking, and let a fellow "have a chance: they have been at table for a "full hour now!" We are, as we have said above, always ready to praise anything that is worthy of praise.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

DECIDEDLY the most interesting subject to all Indians, whether they be of the Military or Civil Service, is the newly-drafted code of furlough rules sent home for approval by the Governor General and his committee, and published semi-officially and in an abstract shape of course in the *Times*. I mentioned in a preceding letter that there was considerable hostility on this point between the Secretary of State and his Council here, and I infer from the communication of a sketch of the rules to the leading journal that Sir Stafford Northcote begins to feel the want of support from public opinion to carry the new rules through the Council or in sp

Mr. Ranken—I do not understand what you mean.

Mr Blain—Simply state whether it was through a mistake on my part in furnishing you with certain figures that the extra commission which you now bring forward was charged. I certainly think, gentlemen, that not only in justice to myself but in justice to themselves the liquidators should prove what they state.

The Chairman—The answer is simple. The statements to which Mr. Ranken alludes are in Mr. Blain's handwriting.

Mr. Blain—But are they signed by me?.

The Chairman—Only one of them is signed by you.

Mr. Blain—Well, I suppose the liquidators were there to look over the accounts of those employed to draw them up.

The Chairman—The liquidators have no desire to excuse themselves in regard to this matter. They ought to have seen into the affair, and ought not to have trusted so much to Mr. Blain.

Mr. Blain—And now they try to put it on Mr. Blain's shoulders! I think he must have pretty broad shoulders.

The Chairman—I beg to propose that this meeting be adjourned till Monday next.

Captain Henry seconded the motion.

Mr. Blain—There are some parts of the liquidators' report which I should like to have explained.

The Chairman said he thought it would be better that the whole of these questions should lie over for a week, when all questions would be fully answered. If Mr. Blain had any questions to put it would much simplify matters if he would first give copies of them to the liquidators. (Hear, hear, and applause).

Mr. Blain—I think that when we are called together the liquidators should be prepared to answer questions regarding the statements in their report. I do not understand what the chairman says in regard to my sending in the questions which I intend to put. The liquidators certainly should be prepared to answer any questions with regard not only to their report, but also with regard to the statement of accounts which is now before us, as well as to give explanations of the balance sheet of 30th November 1867. I appeal to you, gentlemen, whether I am not right in my statement; it is for you alone to decide that question and not for me.

Mr. Henry Maxwell said it was but right that notice should be given, that the liquidators might be able to explain matters.

Mr. Blain—There are several questions which I should like to ask; but I think the liquidators should be prepared to answer.

Mr. Maxwell—So they are, but to prove it to you they require the books.

Mr. Blain was then proceeding to address Mr. Maxwell, when

Captain Henry called him to order, saying that it certainly was very disagreeable that they should have such a conversation going on.

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting.

Mr. Blain—Really Mr. Smith, I think I am in order if I propose an amendment to the meeting.

The Chairman again put the motion to the meeting, when only Mr. Blain and another gentleman voted against it.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday next

THE ART EXHIBITION.

The prevalent taste for exhibitions of arts and industries is one of the healthiest signs of the times. In India such exhibitions seem destined, with the aid and influence of administrators of the stamp of Sir Richard Temple, to have a most civilizing effect on the people, even in the remotest parts of the country; and the presidency towns may be enabled by the same means to keep themselves *au courant* of European progress, and perhaps to set themselves up in many respects as rivals of the cities of the far West. In the golden days of the Mania, Bombay planned, amongst many other brilliant things, a great International Exhibition; but times changed, and in the latter part of '65 the schemes that had cost so much pains in their elaboration seemed to pass away like the baseless fabric of a dream. But it is a sign of improving times, as well as of a refined public taste, that Bombay has now an Art Exhibition of its own. The idea of this exhibition is due in the first instance, we believe, to the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, who was President of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts for a considerable time before he left India. It was at first intended to confine the exhibition to the productions of the students attending that school, but the idea was afterwards enlarged,—and happily so, as the result manifests. It was decided to make the exhibition an exhibition of art generally, and the door was thrown open to contributions from all quarters, in the true spirit of a Republic of Arts, which acknowledges no distinction save that of merit. On the scheme being definitely drawn out Government agreed to contribute the sum of Rs. 4,500 towards the expenses. The successor to Mr. Erskine in the post of President of the School of Arts was, fortunately, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, a man of refined and liberal taste and unflagging vigour; and in Mr. Ellis's hands (for he has been the soul of the undertaking) the Exhibition has been made one which Bombay has reason to be proud of. It must have been no light task for him and the other gentlemen of the working committee to bring together such a fine collection, but their reward will be such a feeling of satisfaction as the artist enjoys on having performed his work well. Of course the arrangements have to a large extent been carried out by the gentlemen connected with the School of Art—namely, Mr. Terry, the acting superintendent; Mr. Higgins, the metal worker; Mr. Kipling, architectural sculptor; and Mr. Griffiths, decorator—all of whom seem to have entered into the work *con amore* and to have done their parts with excellent taste. In choosing a place for the exhibition the committee have made a happy choice in fixing upon the fine building of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, which is close to the Robert Money Institution, at the entrance to the native town, and has the advantage of being in a central locality. It is noteworthy, also, that this was in fact the inauguration of that building, which has been erected as a memorial to a much respected Parsee citizen.

At present, in recording the opening of the Exhibition, we shall refrain from any detailed notice or criticism of the treasures it contains, a work which we reserve for following days. As a whole it is a fine sight to witness, and affords abundant matter for several days' continuous study. Oil paintings, by artists at Home as well as by painters whose names are associated with India;—an immense collection of fine photographs and water-coloured sketches, including a number of contributions from Major Baigrie, which show that he has been passing his time in Abyssinia to advantage;—some beautiful specimens of gold-embroidered work from Koolburga;—collections of porcelain, China, Sevres, Indian arms, &c.;—specimens of native art in all its branches;—all these are to be found in the Exhibition, and much besides that we cannot now specify. Connoisseurs of jewellery, in particular, have much to feed their eyes upon, for the famous jewel cloth prepared at the expense of the Gaekwar of Baroda for the tomb of the Prophet at Mecca, and worth it is said about twenty-five lakhs of rupees, is one of the articles exhibited. As another instance we may mention a magnificent sword and dagger, in sheaths, lavishly mounted with precious stones, and worth we were told about three lakhs, the exhibitors being the well known Parisian firm of Fallek Brothers. But we must defer entering further into details.

The opening ceremony, which took place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a very simple one. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the Governor's Band played outside. In requesting the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, the President of the School of Art, to declare the Exhibition open

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., spoke as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen,—On behalf of the General Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, I beg permission to request the President of the Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, to open this Exhibition in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, whose absence we must all regret, and especially so as indisposition is the cause. No one is better able than Mr. Ellis to explain the origin and progress of this School. His long connection with, and intimate knowledge of, the institution, eminently fit him for the task. It is mainly owing to the interest which has been taken in the institution by Mr. Ellis, by our former President Mr. C. J. Erskine, and by the late lamented Mr. Howard, that its successful progress is due. This, our first attempt to have an exhibition on a somewhat extended scale, has been very satisfactorily responded to from Baroda, Berar, and other distant places, as well as by the residents of Bombay, for which we cannot feel too grateful. It is by their united efforts that we have been enabled to group together such a collection of rare and beautiful works of artistic skill as may be seen here this day. I take this opportunity of mentioning that the Hon'ble the Secretary of State, on representations made to him by this Government, sanctioned the gift of a sum of money for the purchase of several articles of *vertu*. These articles, which were selected by our late President Mr. Erskine, form a part of our exhibition to-day. The taste displayed in the selection of these articles will, I am sure, be as much appreciated by the visitors, as it has been by the Committee, who feel deeply obliged for the gift. I therefore beg to be permitted to ask the President to declare this Exhibition open. Mr. President, on these walls, and dispersed in these rooms among many objects of merit, value, and curiosity, you will find the works of the students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, over the Committee of which you have, since the departure of Mr Erskine, done us the honour to preside. This, the first exhibition which has been held of the students' work since 1863, will give us and the public at large a fair opportunity of judging of the great, I may say almost, the incalculable, value of the practical departments of the School. In 1863, under the auspices of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, our late Governor, an exhibition was held in the Town Hall, showing the progress which had been made by the students under the able superintendence of Mr. Terry. But, however meritorious the works of the students appeared then, it was felt by the Committee that the time had arrived for developing further the resources of the school, and of directing the instruction into a greater number of practical departments than then existed. The rapid and increasing demands for artistic work of various kinds which was then beginning to be felt, induced the late Mr. Howard to prepare a scheme, which my brother, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, carried out in 1865; and, to the already existing practical department of wood engraving, were added the three new ones of art, metal working, architectural sculpture, and decoration, under the able guidance of Messrs. Higgins, Kipling and Griffiths. The proof of the wisdom of the steps then taken—the great success which has been achieved in consequence of them, is to be seen here this day. I have to add, Sir, that this is also the opening day of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a building erected as you are aware to commemorate the late Framjee Cowasjee, and I am desired by the Committee of the Institute to assure you that there could not have been a more gratifying mode of formally opening the Institute than by placing it at the disposal of your Committee to exhibit the works of the students of the School, and the progress made by them in the various branches of industrial art. It is a source of great regret that the illness of His Excellency the Governor should prevent him from being present on this occasion, but the great interest manifested by you from the first in the welfare of the institution, and the indefatigable energy and perseverance with which you have laboured in common with the working committee to make this Exhibition what it is, are sufficient guarantees that the place of His Excellency could not have been filled by a more worthy representative. Sir, I now again, in the name of the Committee, request that you will proclaim this Exhibition open.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, in declaring the Exhibition open, said—Sir Jamsetjee, ladies and gentlemen—Being conscious how imperfectly and inadequately I can represent His Excellency the Governor, I venture to say that I feel more sincerely than anyone here present, regret at His Excellency's unavoidable absence on this occasion. And I am permitted to state, on behalf of His Excellency, that he himself feels the greatest disappointment in being unable to take part in these proceedings, but I may add that he has from the first taken a lively interest in the success of the Exhibition, to which he is himself a most liberal contributor. It is, however, fortunate for me that the task is comparatively an easy one, for the contents of the building will speak for themselves, and what information they fail to convey has already been supplied by yourself (Sir Jamsetjee). Little, therefore, remains for me in the way of introduction. You have truly said, Sir, that the call for assistance has been freely and generously responded to, and our acknowledgments are especially due to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the handsome gift he has sent us; to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for the costly contribution he has made to our treasures; to the gentlemen who formed the committee of the exhibition at Akola for the varied and interesting collection they have afforded to us; and to many others here and elsewhere, to enumerate whom would take up far more of your time than is at present desirable. But, ladies and gentlemen, when attracted by all those treasures that you see around you—when you are gazing upon the costly brocades and jewels of India—when you are gratifying yourselves by viewing the admirable works of European artists—and when you are examining the rich plate and porcelain of the West—you must not, I beg of you, forget the primary object of this exhibition, which is, to exhibit the works of the School of Art, works which, though less showy perhaps than those to which I have alluded, have a solid interest for you which I am sure will attract and enchain your attention. (Hear, hear.) Here, ladies and gentlemen, I would beg to supply one omission in the address of Sir Jamsetjee. You have omitted, Sir, to state to the company that this institution, like so many other charitable and useful institutions of Bombay, owes its foundation to the well-directed munificence of your late lamented father. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Although so very few years have elapsed since the establishment of the School of Art which bears his name, yet, owing to the constant changes of society in Bombay, there are probably very few here present who remember the circumstances under which it was founded. I may therefore briefly allude to them. In 1853 the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy offered Government a sum of a lakh of rupees as an endowment for the maintenance of students, provided Government erected a building and established a School of Art. This noble offer was at once referred to the Home Government, and after the delays which are usual in these matters, consequent upon the references backwards and forwards, the institution was finally opened in 1857. At a very early period thereafter Mr. Terry became connected with the institution, and it grew and prospered; and even after the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee his sons did not forget the institution which he founded, for one of them presented it with a handsome scholarship, and another carried out a scheme to which you, Sir, alluded, and which was prepared by the late Mr. Howard, with the view of elaborating and fully developing the objects which Sir Jamsetjee had in the foundation of the school. These objects were very wide. They embraced at once the artistic and industrial education of his countrymen. It was his desire in the first place to cultivate the taste of the people around; to lead them to a desire for the conveniences and comforts of the highest state of civilized life; and to provide an education for a number of youths who would supply the demand which would thus be created. Of course an object like this is not to be attained in a day, in a month, in a year, or even in a series of years; and the progress which has been made towards that object you must judge for yourselves, by viewing the works around you. (Hear, hear.) The success of this institution has been referred to by you, Sir Jamsetjee, and you have spoken of the credit which is due to my predecessor, Mr. Erskine, to Mr. Howard, and to myself for obtaining that success; but without disparagement to any of the gentlemen whom you have named, I must beg leave to say that it is hardly to us that this success is to be attributed: it is rather to be attributed to the officers of the institution—to the artists employed there—who have diligently and ably taught; and to the students, who have diligently and well studied. And I think I need hardly tell you, as a member of the Committee, how much the institution is indebted to Mr. Terry, its superintendent; to Mr. Kipling, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Griffiths,—and also to Mr. Molecey, who lately joined,—for the energy with which they have tried to effect the objects of the institution. (Applause.) I have recently seen reports from these gentlemen, in which they give what I consider a very encouraging account of the progress of the students. Mr. Griffiths states that very many of them have displayed actual capacity, and some even genius, for the work in which they are employed. Mr. Kipling speaks in like terms, and states that he has more work than he can get through. And as for Mr. Higgins, he complains, it is true, but his complaint is that, after a few months' study, many of the students leave, finding that they can get work elsewhere for which they are paid very highly. I think he could hardly have furnished a better proof of the progress of the institution, and of the value of the instruction which it affords. (Applause.) To these gentlemen, also, we are indebted in a great measure for the exhibition as it is here presented; for they have laboured indefatigably day and night to produce the effect which we now enjoy. In this, however, they were not alone, for I must mention that others have given their gratuitous aid, with a zeal and willingness that would have done credit to persons well paid for their services. I may state that Major Waddington, Mr. Sims, C. E., Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia of the Dockyard, and several other gentlemen not immediately connected with the School of Art, have given their assistance to the officers of the school and are entitled to the gratitude of the officers and Committee for the labours they have taken upon themselves. (Hear, hear.) Nor have the gentlemen of the Committee been idle. They have worked in their own way. I may mention that my honourable colleague, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, was so well pleased with the excellence of the students' labours that he has placed a sum of Rs. 250 at the disposal of the Committee to be distributed in the shape of prizes; and Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, too, has given the same amount. But I must not in my enthusiasm for the School of Art be led to forget that I have also another duty to perform. I have been reminded by Sir Jamsetjee that this is also the opening day of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute: and if it was necessary to remind you of the origin of the School of Art, I presume it will be still more needful that I should say a word in regard to the origin of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Framjee Cowasjee, ladies and gentlemen, was a worthy citizen of Bombay, a worthy British subject. Though not a scholar himself he was a great promoter of education amongst others, for he knew its value. He was one of the first founders of the Elphinstone Institution; he was one of the first members of the Board of Education; he was the first Parsee gentleman who educated the females of his family. He was also eminently a worthy citizen, and was one of the first Native Justices appointed for the town and island of Bombay, and on his death he had the privilege of being the first native in whose honour all classes, both native and European, combined to erect a permanent testimonial. (Applause.) This was in 1851, when Framjee Cowasjee died; and after his death some time elapsed before a site could be chosen and other preliminaries arranged, but at last the Committee were successful in their labours,—I think it will be admitted they were successful,—and in erecting this building which you now see before you, and which was hardly finished when they very kindly placed it at our disposal for this exhibition. The Committee are said by Sir Jamsetjee to be gratified at being allowed to place it at our disposal, but I think, ladies and gentlemen, the obligation may be said to be mutual, for while it is certainly an advantage to them on the day of its inauguration to have the building decked with all the treasures of art that Bombay can afford, it must on the other hand afford a great gratification to the Committee of the School of Art to be able to obtain a fine building like this for an exhibition of their works, especially as they are aware that such an exhibition would have been most gratifying to the feelings of the person in whose name this building has been founded. I have detained you, ladies and gentlemen, too long. I would merely in conclusion give you one word of caution. I would beg of you to understand that, although this is an exhibition of works of art, the Committee cannot be responsible that every work it contains is a work of art. They cannot be responsible that all the metal has the true ring, or that all that goes by the name of art is true art. And I may remind you also of a story of a gentleman who, when reading one of Ruskin's great works, examined in profound admiration one of the illustrations in the book, and afterwards found on reading the text that his admiration had been bestowed upon what was especially held up as vicious and bad. There is not very much in this exhibition, I trust, which will lead us astray, and there is much which, I am certain, will interest, amuse, and instruct us. With these words, having already I am afraid detained you too long, I would beg to declare the Exhibition opened. (Applause.)

The ladies and gentlemen present now began to move freely about the Exhibition to examine the articles contained, and the Exhibition remained open till dusk. It will be seen that it is to continue open for a fortnight altogether.

LETTER FROM Mr. SCHILLER TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

4, St. Helen's Place,
London, 25th *January*, 1868.

To the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have just received intimation by wire that the present Calcutta Directors (Messieurs Swinoe, Judge, and Raboo Saunhurn Mullick) of the Port Canning Company, have thought proper to bring charges against me, which I take this opportunity of assuring you I am prepared to refute. As I am not at present fully aware of the precise nature of these charges, I must confine myself to saying, that I have done nothing with reference to the commencement of this unhappy concern as a Joint Stock Company, for the formation of which I consider myself responsible, of which I, or any honest man, need be ashamed.

Since the year 1854, I have incessantly worked to bring about the development of Port Canning as an auxiliary port to Calcutta. It was my firm that loaded the first ship, built the first warehouses, and sunk the first mercantile capital in the undertaking. By my individual exertions the first loan for £25,000 was raised, for the use of the Canning Municipality—a municipality which Government had created, without giving them the necessary pecuniary assistance for the foundation and support of a new city.

For ten long years I continued, helped by a comparatively small number of friends, to spend money in the endeavour to establish—what I believed, and still believe, to be—a feasible undertaking, and a necessary adjunct to the growing trade of Bengal.

I had, on many occasions previous to the formation of this Company, made applications to the Government of India for their support towards establishing Port Canning as an auxiliary port to Calcutta, but without success, and after the cyclone of 1864, I made one more effort to obtain the necessary support from Government for this undertaking, which, although in the first instance started under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie, and subsequently supported by Lord Canning and Lord Stanley, had been all along neglected, and lukewarmly treated by most of the local authorities. There was the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, guaranteed by the State, costing annually £30,000 to the revenues of India, built for the sole purpose of connecting Calcutta with an auxiliary port, still running into a swamp, governed, as it was, by a sham municipality, without funds. There was the so-called Port, without shipping facilities—little better than a town on paper—with trade waiting for the Port, and Government waiting for the trade, which very properly refused to come to a place situated in a wilderness, the natural advantages of which were more than counterbalanced by a thousand obstacles and drawbacks, and for which I had in vain implored that encouragement and assistance on the part of Government, which I maintain they were morally bound to give, and which alone would have induced capitalists to have invested their money in the formation of this new Port.

I once more represented all this to Sir John Lawrence's Government. I got my brother merchants sent in deputation upon His Excellency, who received us politely, but declared his inability to sanction any public expenditure in connection with Port Canning, unless the merchants themselves took a much more general interest in it than they had so far evinced. These representations ended, however, in Government agreeing to lend for municipal purposes another £45,000 towards the £200,000, which it had been estimated the formation of the new Port would cost. This was agreed to but on the condition that the public invested £150,000 in the place. The condition attached to this support was equivalent to a refusal. The public of Bengal had no £150,000 to invest, or at any rate did not feel inclined to invest it. Thwarted on every side, I still persevered in my determination to establish Port Canning, for which I had worked for so many years, and on account of which I had incurred heavy losses, and still heavier responsibilities; believing as I firmly did, in the honesty and genuineness of the undertaking. As a last resource I therefore determined to appeal to the great Bombay capitalists of the day, I sent them over a proposal for the formation of the Canning Company, this proposal comprised a comprehensive scheme, not only for providing commercial facilities at the new Port, but also for clearing and cultivating the whole vicinity of it—a step so essentially necessary, from a sanitary point of view, to the prosperity of a place situated in such a position as Port Canning.

Previously to doing this I obtained from the municipality the concession of 100 acres of land in the middle of the town, the right to construct tramways and jetties, and to control the conservancy of the Mutlah foreshore. These concessions also comprised the right to form an extensive dock for the traffic conveyed by the country boats. All these concessions I obtained personally; they were granted to me in my own name; my object in obtaining them being to enable me to secure these benefits for any Company I might be able to form.

In pursuance of my scheme, I then secured, on my own account, the principal properties in the Soonderbuns adjacent to the town, fixed their value, and after having done so, disposed of the whole to the Company for an aggregate amount. In pursuance of this, I immediately, upon the formation of this Company, delivered over these properties, and the necessary legal documents were afterwards prepared by the Company's solicitors, the aggregate purchase-money mentioned in such deeds being the same amount at which I had all along agreed to sell, and was fairly and openly stated in such deeds. These deeds, after their preparation and execution, were handed over to the Company; they were publicly registered, and any share holder could, at any time, have had full access to them or to their registered copies.

For every rupee or for every share, which I received in payment of these properties, I have given to the Company equivalent value in land. No payments were made, either in cash or shares, without my orders, and I either settled directly with the vendors or such settlements took place by my orders and instructions. The conveyances of the lands were in some cases made by me; in others they were by my directions, and in order to save unnecessary expense made at once to the Company. The deeds by which I conveyed all these properties for an aggregate amount, likewise comprised the Municipal Concessions which, as regards the lands alone represented at the upset municipal value £36,000, independent of the other privileges; and in making my calculations I distinctly state that I derived no pecuniary benefit whatever in respect of these Municipal Concessions, although it is possible, I am informed by Mr. Lattey, who at that time acted as one of the Solicitors of the Company, that an amount may have been named in the deed of assignment of these Concessions as an apparent consideration for the same. Should such, however, be the case, the Company was in no way injured as I only received the total amount originally agreed upon; such amount being, I consider, far less than the then actual value of the land which I sold to the Company.

The only question discussed with reference to these conveyances being respecting the substitution of two lots in the place of Lot 48, 49, which I had agreed to convey to the Company: the reason for this substitution being that the proprietors of such Lots could give no clear title. The substitution took place soon after the formation of the Company. It was done with the sanction of the Board, and was, as I can prove, to the advantage of the Company: the necessity for this substitution was mentioned at an early meeting of the Shareholders, and was not objected to; and I may here say that the gentleman who was the vendor of these substituted Lots was Mr. William Swinhoe himself, the very man, as I am informed, who has taken the foremost part in bringing the present charges against me, and one of which I believe is with reference to this very act of substitution. I derived no advantage from the substitution of these Lots, nor did I derive any advantage from the sale of any properties which did not absolutely belong to myself, or in which I had not a *bona fide* share; and I consider that I had a perfect right to fix my own value for what belonged to me and what I was legitimately selling. That this value was at the time considered a fair and proper value is best proved by the fact that the shares were all subscribed before the prospectus had been issued, and rapidly rose to a fabulous premium. Not only was I unprepared for the great success of the Company, but I felt that public opinion was attaching a value to the property which it might possibly acquire under favourable circumstances 50 years hence, but which I did not then consider justified by existing circumstances. I can honestly maintain that I had nothing to do with this speculation mania—it was not of my creation—and though I believe the high premium at which the shares stood was caused by the belief of the public in their intrinsic worth as representing land of enormous value, should the trade of Bengal find a centre at Canning, still I consider the excitement was kept up and fermented by Calcutta speculators who, in the hopes that the scheme would be successful in Bombay, purchased shares for that market. At the time this speculation was going on I feared the evil it might cause to the ultimate success of the undertaking, and now that I am able to look back to matters of the past, I am convinced that this speculation alone is the true cause of the present unhappy state of affairs.

It will be within the recollection of many that elaborate calculations were made at the time when the Company started, imbuing the Shareholders with the most exalted notions as to the value of their lands. Some of these calculations went so far as to assert that the intrinsic and prospective value of each Canning share was equal to Rs. 50,000. I had nothing to do with these calculations, nor did I inspire them.

Those who remember the excitement which the formation of the Canning Company created, will not deny that the public which so readily bought shares at fabulous premiums, would have gladly given any sum for the property such shares represented, and many of the proprietors of Soonderbun Lots, no doubt considered that they had thrown away their land far below its real worth, in selling it to me at the prices at which I purchased. Instead of being in my present position, having to justify myself in respect of what I say was a perfectly straightforward transaction, and obliged to defend myself against false accusation, I might, had I only considered my own interest, have retired with the fortune of a prince, and left Port Canning to take care of itself, in the hands of those who had such exalted notions. I did, however, nothing of this sort. I stood by the Company in its good and evil days. I continued to hold as I still do by far the greater portion of my shares—I laboured incessantly for its success, a success which perseverance and time alone could accomplish. I obtained, at my personal risk, from the Government the privilege of the bunker rights for five years; this privilege I also handed to the Company, without asking, or expecting, any pecuniary benefits beyond those shared with you all as a shareholder; in fact I identified myself with the success of the Company completely, and remained in India as long as my other avocations would allow of, and then I only left for England intending to return at as early a date as was compatible with my other interests.

Meanwhile the American war had come to a sudden end; the wealth of Bombay disappeared as if by a stroke of magic, and with it vanished, equally rapidly, the value of all joint-stock undertakings. Failure followed upon failure, the great capitalists of 1865 became poor in as many weeks as it had taken them years to amass their fortunes; mercantile credit ceased to exist; the Asiatic Bank succumbed in the general crash, and the Port Canning Company had an interest of nearly £40,000 in this failure—small, undoubtedly, compared with the original deposit, but a great misfortune at the time—necessitating the first call. Canning shares fell to par, and below par; but, what was worse, an unfortunate land slip at the new Port, which partly destroyed the Railway Jetty and carried away some portion of the foreshore, was the signal for a general panic, and the belief that the new Port was being washed away—that the natural formation of the land on which it stood was not safe—and down went the shares, further and further, till they touched Rs. 50 for Rs. 1,000 paid up. A second call then became necessary. Meanwhile, half the original shareholders had become impoverished and were unable to meet this call, which either remained unpaid, or necessitated the sale of the shares at a nominal value. And to conclude the number of misfortunes that have befallen the Company, the cyclone of 2nd November, 1867, did considerable damage in the district of Port Canning and to the property of the Company. How far its effects upon the town could have been averted or modified by more substantial protection on the part of the Government Municipality remains still to be ascertained, but its effects completed the number of misfortunes.

A few local speculators had meanwhile got hold of a number of the shares. These men, headed by Mr. Swinhoe, managed to obtain a majority in the Calcutta Board; the remaining Directors resigned, or were obliged to leave India, and this new set of men, who have, as I think you will find, all more or less purchased their interest in the Company at a greatly depreciated value, obtained a temporary command of the Company. They have discharged the Zemindaree Manager, Mr. Caspersz, a gentleman long connected with the Government as Commissioner of the Soonderbunds. This was done most unceremoniously and uncourteously, and upon what I consider the flimsiest evidence. This act caused considerable dissatisfaction to the large shareholders residing in Europe, that, when communicated to them by me, a telegram was sent out requesting Mr. Caspersz' reinstatement, and likewise mentioning the early return of Mr. Fraser, who is a gentleman of large experience, and who holds the only debenture debts of the Company, (amounting to £20,000), and who was the orginal Zemindaree Manager. The next step taken by the present Direction was to remove my firm from their position of Secretaries of the Company in Calcutta, and to bring against me charges, which, if brought in the interests of the shareholders, I consider should have been submitted to me in the first instance. Every man who is accused has a right to expect straightforward treatment, and in justice ought to have an opportunity, in such a case as the present, thousands of miles away from his accusers and his papers, of at any rate making a statement or explanation, before being publicly accused and called on to defend himself; but in this instance I state it was not in your interests that the present charges are made.

I would call your attention to the effect of the late call made by the present Direction, and leave you to judge the motive of this and the other acts of which I bitterly complain.

The call which has been made is due on the 25th of January. A special meeting for the 30th January has been convened. The effect under the 64th section of the Articles of Association will be, that the holders of all those shares on which the call has not been paid at due date, will be prevented from voting during such time as the call remains unpaid. I need hardly tell you that such a proceeding would not have been possible, or, at any rate, would have been opposed by my firm had they continued to hold office, or had I been on the spot. I state that such a proceeding is most unjust to the shareholders resident in Bombay and England. I am further able to state, from my knowledge of the affairs of the Company, that such a call is, if not wholly unnecessary, in any case not so urgent as to account for the haste that has been employed both in making, and that it is intended to be employed in confirming it. And I consider that immediate steps should be taken to protect the large interest involved in this matter, and prevent those at present having the control of the affairs of the Company from carrying on their injurious course.

On receiving the first intimation of these proceedings by telegram, I again immediately called together the representatives of holders of shares in your Company resident in London. A meeting was held on the 13th inst. at my office, and at such meeting it was unanimously decided to obtain, if possible, an order to wind up the Company, and thus to deprive the present Calcutta Directors of the powers which, in the opinion of the meeting, they have so seriously misused. I consequently despatched, on the 13th instant, the following message to my firm in Calcutta:—

"Meeting held this day. Representatives "of over 2,000 shares decided to wind up "Company. Take steps immediately under "Section 101 or 145 of Companies' Act. In"structions and powers follow next mail. "Will come out soon."

Similar telegrams were sent by some of the large shareholders to their friends in India, asking them to co-operate in these proceedings, and I trust that the steps taken in consequence may have led to placing the affairs of the Company in the hands of an official liquidator.

Inconvenient as it is to me to leave Europe at present, I shall return to India with as little delay as possible, not only for the purpose of vindicating my character and punishing those who may have slandered me, but in order to lay before you some plan by which you may obtain the highest possible value for the property in which you are interested. I would urge upon you to take the necessary steps for being represented at the next meeting.

My firm in Calcutta or England will be prepared to send you the required forms of power of attorney on application, which, upon your instructions, can either be filled up in favour of any local friends in India, or in the names of my present partners in Calcutta; but for my own sake I should prefer your attending personally.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FERDINAND SCHILLER.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 13th instant.

Present—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, C.S., *President*, in the chair.

Vice-President—The Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Kt.

Members—The Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy; the Rev. D. Macpherson; the Hon'ble George Foggo; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik; Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.; Professor F.J. Candy, M.A., Homejee Cursetjee Dady Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.; James Traylor, Esq.; the Rev. R. Stothert, M. A.; Shantaram Narayen, Esq.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; Rowland Hamilton, Esq.; Surgeon Major F. Broughton, C.E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.; Dady Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; P. Gomes, Esq.; G.G.M.C.; the Rev. Geo. C. Reynell, M. A.; Thomas Lidbetter, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected—Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq, Barrister at-Law, Elijah Amrootrao Saheb Duplay, Chief of Jat; A. H. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; and H. M. Collins, Esq., Manager Reuter's Telegram.

Letters read—No. 65 of 1868, from the Hoozoor Collector of Rutnagherry, forwarding a parcel containing 59 coins, No. 180 of 1868, from the Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a box containing 21 korees (old silver coins) found by one Jubhookhan Jabakhan, of Maujee Sooreleo, talooka Anund, in the Kaira collectorate.

Presents to the Library.

1. The Vishnu Purana, vol. 3rd, 8vo., by the late H. H. Wilson, M.A. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
2. One Family History (in Marathi) of the Naik Nunbhaikars of Phaltan. Presented by the President.
2. Ditto ditto of the Pant Pratinidhis of Sattara. Ditto ditto.
3. Ditto ditto of the Daphales of Jat and Kurajgi. Ditto ditto.
3. Karachee Harbour Works, Correspondence for 1866-67, vol. II. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
4. Report on the External Commerce of the presidency of Bombay for the year 1866-67. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
5. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, part II. of vol. VI. Ditto ditto.
6. Memoir of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. Ditto ditto.
7. Political Missions to Bhootan, 1 vol. 8vo. Presented by the Government of India.
8. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ, 1 vol., 8vo., by the late Robert Macpherson, D. D. Presented by the Rev D. Macpherson.
9. Memoir, Descriptive and Explanatory, of the Northern Atlantic Ocean, by John Purdy, 1 vol., 8vo. Presented by Captain Watson, R. N. K. commanding S. S. *Persevian*, through the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.
10. The "Tuffsirea Ghai Gashanie," by Dastoor Peshootanjee Byramjee Sanjana. Presented by the author.
11. Discours D'ouverture du 2 December 1867. Par Monsieur Garcin De Tassy, Membre de l'Institut de France. Ditto ditto.
12. Reports of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the years 1862-63 to 1866-67, with Appendices. Presented by the Committee.
13. Feicoes Meteorologicas de Vasa Secde Do Estado Da India Portugueza. Presented by Col. Mourao.
14. Almanach do Ceo De Goa para O Anno Bissexto Ditto ditto.
15. O Chronista de Tissuary Presented by J. H. da Cunha Rivara, Esq.
16. Romanized Tibetan and English Dictionary, by Rev. H. A. Gaeschke. Presented by the Bombay Government.
17. Elementos de Construccao Por Candido Jose Mourao Garcez Palha. Presented by the author.
18. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 10 and 11, for November 1867. Presented by the Society.
19. The Ain-i-Akbari Fasciculus, III. Ditto ditto.
20. Report with the Assistant's Review on Education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year, 1866-67 Presented by Government.
21. Moody Bay and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company letters to C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esq. From a Justice of the Peace.
22. Catalogue of the Library St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, 1867.
23. Report of the Secretary of War with accompanying papers. Presented by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
24. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1865. Ditto ditto.
25. Condition and Doings of the Boston Society of Natural History, May, 1866. Presented by the Society.
26. Annual Report of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1866. Presented by the Boston Society of Natural History.
27. Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, May 16, 1866. Ditto ditto.
28. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vols. VI. and VII., 8vo. Presented by the Smithsonian Institution.
29. Memoris read before the Boston Society of Natural History, parts 1 and 2, of vol. 1 4to. Presented by the Society of Boston.
30. Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harward College, part II. of vol. II., 1854-56. Presented by Smithsonian Institution.
Ditto ditto vol. V., 4to. Ditto ditto.
31. The Textile Manufactures and Costumes of the people of India, by J. Forbes Watson, M. A. Presented by the Government of Bombay.

To the Museum.

1. 12 Ancient Coins from Kaira. Presented by A. H. Sory, Esq., Civil Service, with a descriptive note by the President.
2. Fossil Tusk of Extinct Mammal found twenty feet below *Alluvial* deposit on the Bank of Krishna about nine miles from Sattara, Ditto forwarded to the Asiatic Society by His Excellency Sir B. Frere in 1862. Presented by H. Cooke, M.D., Superintendent Maha-bleshwur.
3. Marble Jain Image from Sidphur Pattan, seven or eight hundred years old. Presented by T. Curtis, Esq.
4. 59 Coins of very ancient date in the southern part of Rutnaghery. Presented by Government of Bombay.
5. 21 old Silver Coins found by one Jubhookhand Jabakhan of Maujee Sooreleo, talooka Anund, in the Kaira collectorate, while digging the foundation of his house. Presented by Government.
6. Eyeless fish and eyeless cray fish from Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, United States. Presented by W. E. Frere, Esq., late President of the Society.
7. Iron ore from the Bluff from Iron Mountain, Missouri, United States. Ditto ditto.
8. Iron ore from Iron Mountain, Missouri, United States. Ditto ditto.
9. Himatite from Iron Mountain, Missouri, United States. Ditto ditto.

The Hon'ble the President, Mr. Justice Newton, then laid before the Society some records of the families of the Daphale Chief, of Jat and Karajgi, the Hon'ble Pant Pratinidhi of Sattara, and the Nimbhalkar of Phaltán. In presenting these records, which the several Chiefs had obligingly prepared and furnished at his request, he expressed his regret that they were little more—the two first especially—than bare statements of events immediately affecting the respective families, and that the result should, as in the case of his previous

THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF HONGKONG.

(The Overland China Mail.)

NOTHING affords a surer index of what are termed "China ideas," (by which we mean, the tone of foreign society in this part of the world,) than a comparison between the constant complaints of "bad times" and the material progress of the Colony. We are fully prepared to admit that those who complain mean exactly what they say when they declare that China is no longer what it used to be—and, more than that, to admit that their statement is correct. Five short years are no longer a sufficient period in which to amass a competence for life. European clerks are no longer at a premium, and the new arrival who has come out on speculation only is likely to find himself "nowhere" after a short residence, unless aided by a fortunate chance. But while admitting that the society of Hongkong and the open ports has arrived at a state analogous to that of home, and that the days of lucky adventuring are well-nigh past, we must admit that a residence in China still presents advantages superior to those afforded in the yet more crowded ranks of home competition. It is not so much that fortune has deserted those who have found employment as that all vacancies are filled up. The commercial crisis which has ruined so many houses has, comparatively speaking left the prospects of the great body of junior employes unaffected, while a strong presumption of the vitality of Hongkong at least, is afforded by the development of new schemes of enterprise. Whatever may be the beliefs of those who profess to dread a transference of our commerce to the shoal-choked harbour of Macao, or the now classic field known as the "old factory site" of Canton, or whose imagination pictured the copper-colored fisherman drying his nets in the deserted arches of the Oriental Bank, they cannot but be struck with the contrast between their dismal forebodings, and the actual progress visible around them. In the centre of the busy town there is rising day by day a magnificent pile, which, it is anticipated, will be worthy of its title as the City Hall of the Colony. Scarce a stone's throw above it, a foreign Hong, whose operations fairly bring its principals within the pale of the "Merchant princes" of the East, has just been rebuilt at an enormous cost, while the space on which it stands and the public ground adjoining is faced by a massive granite wall of which the mortar is scarcely dry while mournful prophecies of the cessation of all enterprise are still ringing in our ears. Further to the Eastward the new barracks, in all the glory of new brick and unsoiled whitewash, meet the eye. In the centre of the town, the new hotel has, despite ridicule, apprehension and lukewarmness on the part of some of its shareholders, become an accomplished, and by no means ugly, fact. Further to the westward, the ruins of the late great fire are alive with builders and masons, and present an appearance as little confirmatory of an intention to desert the colony on the part of their owners as can well be conceived. Alterations innumerable are taking place all over the city in house frontages and verandahs, roads are being levelled and metalled, while Saturday's *Gazette* invites tenders for the construction of a sea wall west of the Harbour Master's office, where cuttings for foundations have already commenced, and the busy Chinaman will ere long be occupied in completing a praya which for extent is almost unrivalled in the East. The Pacific Mail Company also are building premises which will be no slight addition to the many fine buildings which Hongkong already possesses. In fact, whether as regards public or private works, whether it be by the Government, amongst the leaders of the China mercantile world, or the less ostentatious (but oftimes) richer "compradore," signs of enterprise meet the eye and ear on every hand. There appears to be a tendency on the part of some to confuse the prospects of the Colony with those of individual firms, and to argue from their downfall, the general disaster of the Colony. We are not blind to the sad results which have attdended the failures of the many colonial houses which have of late succumbed, and whose names alone would occupy no inconsiderable space to detail. But the causes which in a majority of cases led to their downfall are, as a rule, preventible, and there is yet hope for the future to those who avoid their errors. That this conviction is widely entertained the material progress to which we have adverted—and which is but a tithe of the many directions in which private enterprise is being displayed—is a sure proof. And at the beginning of a new year it is well to place on record the fact that despite the disasters of the past, despite cotton combinations, stamp acts and gambling licenses, the vitality of the colony, as evidenced by its architectural undertakings, is still unimpaired.

THE CONTROVERSY ON IRON DEFENCES.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette Jan. 25th)

THE controversy upon iron defences gains in interest as well as importance. It was not to be expected that the *Standard* would pass over the rejoinder attempted under the title of "Coast Warfare," and for some days the issues of the contemporary were watched with considerable curiosity. The manifest change of position of the attacking parties seemed very like an attempt to take the wind out of the sails of their adversary, and curiosity was generally felt as to how and upon what ground the battle of discussion would be continued. The *Standard* has again opened fire, but the battle, we presume, is not over. Taking first the introductory portion of the memorable article "Defences and Defenders," the *Standard* has now dealt with another portion, the "War Office" or "Millwall Shield," as it is respectively termed by the antagonistic parties. It has yet, therefore, to deal with two most important subjects—the iron-plated, or War Office casemate, and that representation of the Plymouth Breakwater fort about which such strong discussion has already taken place in parliament. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which draws its information from another official source, has, too, during the past week, made a clatter of small arms against our earnest contemporary, who, doubtless, will be found well able to reply. The *Standard*, in its second article upon "Iron Land Defences," has managed to eliminate another "civilian" point—the error "the military advisers of Government" have made in their calculations of the cost prices of the two competitive shields, the "Gibraltar" and the "War Office"—the cost of the former is £1,180 instead of £980, as stated by the departmental party, whilst the cost of the latter is £1,120, or sixty pounds less, although only a single example, and not an average, of a contract quantity. Whatever may be the result of the coming firing at the War Office shield, there can be little question of the superiority of its design, and none whatever as to its far superior execution. Although entirely erected on the ground at Shoebury, enough of it is visible to make it evident that it is a thorough good mechanical job, and totally different from the patch-upon-patch work of the defeated Gibraltar shield. If this War Office shield should realise the anticipations which we have ourselves formed of it, as well as our contemporary, some very serious questions, it is obvious, will have to be asked. Time will soon show. On every hand already good is being done by our efforts; trials have taken place, and the country is not in ignorance of results. Moreover, it has been officially recommended, we hear that artillery officers are in future to be consulted in the designs and construction of fortifications. During all this time of active movements the correspondent of the *Standard* has continued those simple statements of facts which even the adversaries of that journal have never attempted to impugn. Such reports, given with the strictest accuracy, are invaluable, not only as affording the Press and the country a reliable basis for discussion upon, or for satisfaction with, what is being done or likely to be ordered, but by establishing a better knowledge of the proceedings of those committees by whom the trials and experiments are conducted, they are calculated to induce a better faith in the generality of their honesty and integrity. Certainly, the surmises and suspicions of unfair play has been greatly diminished during the past two years, and the Ordnance Select Committee never stood in better favour with the public than at present; this happy result is, in the main, undoubtedly, attributable to the publicity given to their acts.

THE BRISTOL BANQUET.

(The Saturday Review, Jan. 25.)

IF it is uncomfortable for a man who argues that his arguments should produce too little effect it is also sometimes uncomfortable for him that they should produce too much effect. There is something irritating in the enthusiasm of a convert who all at once sees things in a new light, eclipses his teacher, and begins to teach the sacred truths on his own behalf. Liberals, thinking their political creed true, of course wish, not only to silence, but to convince their antagonists; but for mere pleasure they have lately convinced them a little too effectively. There is nothing left for Liberals to say. Not a single word was uttered at the Bristol banquet which might not have been uttered if it had been a Liberal gathering. Conservatism is so utterly wiped out that its very language is so utterly lost. Even parsons are no longer Conservatives. Archdeacon Denison, who has long borne the character of a hot partisan, now says that he is an old Tory and therefore a true Reformer—a phrase which a year ago would have sounded a paradox, but which now seems natural enough. He can even give a sort of special and professional approval to the Reform Bill of last Session. He likes it very much for a reason of his own. It has, he tells us, the same affinity in temporal things which the Reformed Church of England has in spiritual things; and a finer, nobler, obscurer attribute of a Reform Bill than that it has an affinity generally, and not with anything in particular, it would be hard to discover. The Archdeacon saw, however, in this otherwise perfect Bill two defects; it gave encouragement to the representation of minorities, and it did not establish household suffrage in the counties. Certainly, when they once apply their minds, these conservatives learn their lessons uncommonly fast. Lord Stanley repeated the old argument which we have so often heard from the lips of Mr. Bright, that the Reform Bill was justified by the numerous anxieties and embarrassments which England has to encounter, as it cannot be wise that, in a moment of trouble, men who think they have a fair claim to a share in the government of the country should be kept aloof from it. Mr. Gathorne Hardy entreated his Conservative friends not to stand apart from politics after the new Reform Bill comes into operation, but to go in love and confidence among the working-classes, and strive and labour with them for the general good of the country. This is not only in the key, but in the very spirit, of Mr. Gladstone; and it is only natural that Mr. Gladstone should feel and should express, as he not long ago did in Lancashire, his surprise at this being the sort of talk offered by the very person whom Oxford chose to substitute for him. We may confidently assert that, if Mr. Hardy had said anything of the sort before the last general election, he would never have been returned by Oxford. But he says so now, and no one reproaches him, for he only says what every one else says. National thought sometimes moves by sudden leaps, and then the minds of all men of all parties are carried forward. There are no Conservatives now, and of course the men who once were Conservatives can no longer talk a dead language. They must use the only living language there is, and that is the language of the Liberal party. Hereafter, no doubt, Conservatism will spring up again, but at present it shows no sign of reviving. On every single topic of public interest—on Education, on the Irish Church, on Ireland generally—the talk of the Conservative leaders at Bristol was either that of their old opponents, or of men prepared to go forward, if they only knew how, and willing and longing to be educated.

Lord Stanley spoke much on Ireland, and all that he said was sensible and true. But it was nothing more. He simply sees a blank before him when he tries to conceive what ought to be done for Ireland. If the highest feat a statesman could perform in our days would be to grapple with the Irish difficulty, and show us what we can do and ought to do for Ireland, then to this statesmanship Lord Stanley made no approach and no pretence. He had, however, the great merit of stating simply what cannot be done, and of declaring himself incapable of saying what can be done. He had arrived at the point which every sensible man in a club, in a train, or any other place of common discussion, easily arrives at. He sees that it is all nonsense talking of separating England from Ireland. He also sees that, when we talk of re-arranging the land system of Ireland, we must either have or not have a scheme of confiscation; and that we must clearly make up our minds that, if we have confiscation at all, we must take confiscation with all its serious and far-reaching consequences. All this is very true, and we are glad it should be said distinctly; but it is not much to say. It sounds rather disappointing when we find Lord Stanley has no other remedy whatever to offer for the woes of Ireland except some sort of modified Tenant Compensation Bill like that which the Government proposed last Session. We quite own that if a Minister, or any public man of eminence, has really nothing to say on a great subject, he should not talk vaguely, as if he had a mysterious secret which he forbears to disclose. The leaders of the Liberal party lately fell into the mistake of hinting that they had some secret of the sort, while yet they were not prepared to give the slightest hint of what this secret was. Mr. Bright, indeed, has relieved himself from the imputation of never making a definite proposition. He has proposed that the State should buy large estates, and resell them, which is a plan that, as stated, is free from the taint of confiscation, although it might pave the way for something of the sort. But discussion—even the discussion of honest and fair critics, and not of critics who flatter a little foolish vanity by decrying everything Mr. Bright does or says—has not led to a result as all in favour of Mr. Bright's plan. The objection to his plan is the same as to all plans whatever that we hear about for dealing in a large way with Irish land. The Irish want what is bad for them, not what is bad for us English, or for great Protestant landowners or any of the people that Irishmen hate, but for the Irish themselves. They want small holdings of land, in a wet climate, with a very poor soil. Supposing we gave them what they want, would it not be ruinous for them to have it? If it would—as Lord Stanley, expressing the opinion of the best judges on the subject, said it would—can it be right to give it them? Why should we condemn them to eternal poverty and potatoes? They wish for it certainly, and so they wish for unlimited whisky; but the state is not to be expected to let all Ireland get drunk at the charge of the Consolidated Fund.

The only obvious Irish grievance that can be dealt with is that of the Irish Church; and Lord Stanley, neither going beyond nor falling short of the ordinary opinions of Liberals, hinted very plainly that some change ought to be made, but would not bind himself to saying what this change should be. He sought refuge in the convenient theory that the matter was not one with which a moribund Parliament ought to deal. There is much truth in this; and whether it is true or not, we may be quite certain that our present moribund Parliament will not deal with it. Threatened men, it is said, live long, and so do threatened institutions. That some change must be made in the present position of things every one agrees. Archdeacon Denison would, we are sure, find an affinity of some sort in altering this position, but it is not so easy to say what should be done. And just now the Irish Church has a new source of strength, in the support of a body of men who, until lately, seemed the last of all men on whom a Church in difficulties could rely. To uphold the Church Establishment, for the present at least, because it is established, seems to many who are far from having any strong leaning in favour of ecclesiastical systems the best way of upholding that supremacy of secular law which, as a matter of fact, has hitherto proved the surest means of securing religious liberty. Lord Stanley said very truly that voluntaryism does not make much progress in this country; and he migh have added, that some of those who used most to oppose it are now leaning to it, while some of its old friends are now shrinking from it. Lord Stanley was, however, far too cautious to say what he thought a new and energetic Parliament ought to do, or was likely to do, with the Irish Church. It is, indeed, one of the great difficulties of the Conservatives now that they are almost precluded from originating anything. They are converted Liberals, and they will gladly accept any Liberal project on which the country has made up its mind. But they cannot go further. They cannot take the lead, and guide the nation into new Liberal paths. If we look at their speeches, there seems to be an inevitable barrenness and hollowness in them. And if this is noticeable in the speeches of the more eminent among them it is naturally far more evident in the speeches of their minor celebrities. Mr. Hardy and Sir John Pakington both spoke at Bristol; and if much was not expected from them, they certainly did not go beyond the expectations of their hearers. Mr. Hardy was great on locusts. This was his own idea. The Fenians are locusts; and there are also forty or fifty thousand locusts always going about living on the industry of the country, who, after much guessing, are, we conclude, simply tramps. Mr. Hardy is a good honest farmer, and has nice crops which the public admires; but then these cursed locusts come, and are too much for him. Mr. Gladstone may have the comfort of thinking that this is not in his manner, and that if his successful rival can copy his policy he cannot imitate his language. Sir John Pakington stuck to his old fancy, that as Secretary-at-War he ought to talk military shop, and to speak of the Abyssinian Expedition as a capital opportunity and a great treat for the army. It was his good fortune to be able at the same time to laugh at our Abyssinian enemies for having only one gun, and to congratulate our troops on the glorious fact that the poor defenceless creatures whom they may hope to mow down with grape shot are individually very brave, though only armed with spears. But these things go off very well after dinner; and if banquets can help a Ministry, the present Ministry has had all the assistance that banquets can give.

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By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros., Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

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OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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Do.	12	do. 5

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1	do.	..at 1s. 10 9/16d.	,,
On demand	..	..at 1s. 10½d.	,,
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 3/8d. ,,

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,, 3	do.	1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 10½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 10¼d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

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6 do.	..	..	4 ,,
3 do.	..	..	5 ,,

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If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

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All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

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Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Calcutta, Saugoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight on (the City Bank) at	1s. 10	7/8d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	.. at 1s. 10	7/8d. ,,
3	do.	.. at 1s. 10	13/16d. ,,
2	do.	.. at 1s. 10	5/8d. ,,
1	do.	.. at 1s. 10	9/16d. ,,
On demand		.. at 1s. 10	½d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		.. at 1s. 10	7/16d. ,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 3/8d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ,,
12	ditto	5 ,,

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application at the Bank.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 24th February, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above	£20	1s. 10 3/4d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 10½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 10¼d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	3 per cent. per ann.
6 do.	..	..	4 ,,
3 do.	..	..	5 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank of Draft, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £978,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 21, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WISCHOUSE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HUNTT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co. Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocashie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Songhwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

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to Outstations residents,, 14½ ,,

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
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Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

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AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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Boosey's Christmas, Rose (Music)...	...	3 12
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